

Remarks

Claims 1-19 are at issue. Claims 1-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al.

The Examiner suggests that the "Applicants admit that security and home automation features with information services are already found in many homes." This statement is very misleading. Some homes have a security system. Some homes are capable of receiving information services. This is not the emphasis of the Applicant's disclosure. The Applicant's disclosure involves the *integration* of home automation and security features into a single system within a home and their connection to the PSTN. The reference cited by the Examiner does not show the integration of home automation and security features into a single system and their connection to the PSTN. Until the Examiner can cite a reference disclosing all of the elements and limitations of the Applicant's disclosure, the claims are allowable.

Snelling et al. is directed to an access unit. Snelling et al. teaches an interface between the PSTN and a user's equipment, and does not teach a home gateway system with automation and security features (abstract).

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 1 requires a wireless local loop transceiver, a home automation controller capable of sending and receiving a message with the wireless local loop transceiver, and a home security controller capable of sending and receiving a message with the wireless local loop transceiver and the home automation controller. A close reading of Snelling shows no home security controller and no home automation controller.

MPEP 2143.03 All Claim Limitations Must Be Taught or Suggested

“To establish a prima facie case of obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.” *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).

Claim 1 is allowable.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 2 requires a smart card interface capable of sending a plurality of instructions to the home automation controller. A close reading of Snelling shows no smart card interface. Claim 2 is allowable.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 3 requires a voice processing system coupled to the home security system. A close reading of Snelling shows no voice processing system. Claim 3 is allowable.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 4 requires a speaker verification module. A close reading of Snelling shows no speaker verification module. Claim 4 is allowable.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 5 requires speech recognition module. A close reading of Snelling shows no speech recognition module. Claim 5 is allowable.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 6 requires a switch connecting the wireless local loop telephony connection to the home security controller. A close reading of Snelling shows no home security controller and no switch connecting the wireless local loop to the home security controller. Claim 6 is allowable.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 7 requires a plurality of sensors connected to the home security controller. A close reading of Snelling shows no home security controller and no plurality of sensors connected to a home security controller. Claim 7 is allowable.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 8 requires the steps of: receiving a request for access to a home automation and security features from a user; performing a speaker verification of the user; when the user is verified, allowing the user access to the home automation and security features; and receiving a voiced instruction in the context of a method of operating a home gateway system for home automation and security. A close reading of Snelling shows no request for access to a home automation and security features, no speaker verification, and receipt of a voiced instruction.

MPEP 2143.03 All Claim Limitations Must Be Taught or Suggested

“To establish a prima facie case of obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.” *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).

Claim 8 is allowable.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 9 requires the steps of: inputting an electronic address of the home gateway system by the user, establishing an electronic connection with the home gateway system, and selecting the home automation and security features from a plurality of options. A close reading of Snelling shows no electronic address of a home gateway system, no electronic connection to a home gateway system, and no selection of home automation and security features from a plurality of options. Claim 9 is allowable.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 10 requires the step of inputting the electronic address includes the step of dialing a phone number. A close reading of Snelling does not show the dialing of a phone number for the purpose of inputting the electronic address of a home gateway system to select home automation and security features. Claim 10 is allowable.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 11 requires the step of establishing the electronic connection include the step of setting up a wireless local loop telephony connection. A close reading of Snelling does not show the setting up of a local wireless loop connection in the context of establishing an electronic connection to a home gateway system for the purpose of selecting home automation and security features. Claim 11 is allowable.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 12 requires that claim 8, step (b) further includes the steps of: requesting a user to speak an access code, performing a speech recognition on the access code, when the access code is recognized and belongs to a set of approved access codes, performing a speaker verification. A close reading of Snelling shows no speaking of an access code, no speech recognition of an access code, and no speaker verification. Claim 12 is allowable.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 13 requires the method of claim 12, further including the step of: when the speaker verification fails, requesting a user enter a personal identification number. A close reading of Snelling shows no requirement of entering a personal identification number when a speaker verification process fails. Claim 13 is allowable.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 14 requires the method of claim 8, further including the steps of: performing a speech recognition of the voiced instruction, converting the voiced instruction into an electronic instruction, and sending the electronic instruction to a home automation and security controller. A close reading of Snelling shows no speech recognition process, no conversion of the voiced instruction into an electronic instruction and no home automation and security controller. Claim 14 is allowable.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 15 requires the steps of: monitoring a parameter; when the parameter exceeds a defined range, sending a message containing an electronic address to a processor; establishing a communication link to the electronic address over a wireless local loop; and transmitting the message to the electronic address. This is in the context of a method of operating a home gateway system for home automation and security. A close reading of Snelling shows no monitoring of home automation and security parameters.

MPEP 2143.03 All Claim Limitations Must Be Taught or Suggested

“To establish a prima facie case of obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.” *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).

Claim 15 is allowable.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 16 requires the step of: when the parameter is a forceful entry signal, sending the message that contains a police telephone number to the processor. A close reading of Snelling shows no forceful entry signal, and no sending a message containing a police telephone number. Claim 16 is allowable.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 17 requires the step of: speech synthesizing a portion of the message to form an audio message, and transmitting the audio message to the electronic address. A close reading of Snelling shows no speech synthesis of a portion of a message to form an audio message, and no transmitting of an audio message to an electronic address. Claim 17 is allowable.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 18 requires a wireless local loop transceiver, a switch connected to the wireless local loop transceiver, a processor connected to the switch, a voice processing system connected to the processor, a router coupled to the switch, a home automation controller connected to the router, and a home security controller connected to the router. A close reading of Snelling shows no home security controller.

MPEP 2143.03 All Claim Limitations Must Be Taught or Suggested

“To establish a prima facie case of obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.” *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).

Claim 18 is allowable.

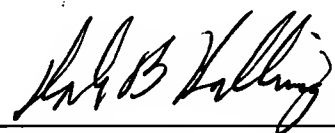
Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelling, et al. Claim 19 requires dialing a telephone number of the home gateway system by a user; establishing a wireless local loop connection with the home gateway system; selecting a home automation and security features from a plurality of options; performing a speaker verification of the user; when the user is verified, allowing the user access to the home automation and security features; receiving a voiced instruction to setup a home security controller in a warning mode; monitoring a forceful entry signal; when the forceful entry signal exceeds a

defined range, sending a message containing a police telephone number to a processor; establishing a communication link to the police telephone number over a wireless local loop; and transmitting the message to the police telephone number. A close reading of Snelling shows no selecting of home automation and security features from a plurality of options, no speaker verification, no receipt of a voiced instruction to setup a home security controller, no home security controller warning mode, no forceful entry signal, no communication link to the police telephone number over a wireless local loop, and no transmission of a message to the police telephone number. Claim 19 is allowable.

Prompt reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

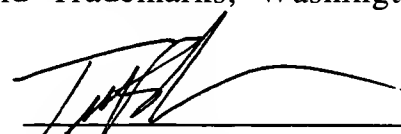
Respectfully submitted,

(Bennett)

By 
Attorney for the Applicant
Dale B. Halling
Phone: (719) 447-1990
Fax: (719) 447-0983

I hereby certify that an Amendment is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, on:

Sept 26, 2000
Date


Signature (Timothy M. Barlow)